

REMARKS

Claims 1-32 are pending. By this Amendment, the title and claims 1-22 are amended and claims 23-32 are added. The title is amended to correct minor informalities pointed out by the Office Action. Claim 1 is amended to recite features of claim 2. Claim 3 is amended to be in independent form, and claim 2 is amended to depend from claim 3. Claims 23-32 are added for further clarity. No new matter is added.

The Office Action rejects claims 1-3, 15, 17, 19 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Kawasaki (U.S. Patent No. 4,246,578) and Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (AAPA). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Applicant submits that neither Kawasaki nor AAPA discloses or suggests a display control means that causes a new line of characters to be started wherever it would otherwise be required to break the word across two lines of a plurality of lines of characters of information, and that displays the plurality of lines of characters of the information on a display unit in a font having a width that varies according to the type of character displayed, as recited in claim 1.

Kawasaki discloses in Fig. 2, for example, displayed words wherein the different characters have different widths, with the space between the characters being constant. However, Kawasaki is silent as to causing a new line of characters to be started wherever it would otherwise be required to break a word across two lines of a plurality of lines of characters of information, as recited in claim 1.

Contrary to Kawasaki, the claimed invention is directed to causing a new line of characters to be started wherever it would otherwise be required to break a word across two lines of a plurality of lines of characters of information. Thus, in compact-sized or portable

products where only a small display screen is available, for example, word breakage can be avoided.

AAPA is also silent as to such features of claim 1. Even if combined, Kawasaki and AAPA do not disclose or suggest the features of claim 1.

Kawasaki and AAPA also do not disclose or suggest display control means that cases a display unit to form a fixed display when an amount of information to be displayed is not greater than a number of lines displayable in one frame, and that causes the display unit to form a vertical scrolling display when an amount of information to be displayed exceeds a number of lines displayable on the display unit in one frame, as recited in claim 3. In fact, Kawasaki and AAPA do not disclose or suggest any scrolling display.

Contrary to the Office Action's assertions, page 2, lines 4-16 of the application does not disclose or suggest any scrolling display. As indicated on page 2, line 8, for example, as recognized as a related art, only one page of the message is displayed. Even if combined, Kawasaki and AAPA do not disclose or suggest the features of claim 3.

Accordingly, claims 1 and 3 would not have been obvious over Kawasaki and AAPA. Because claims 15, 17, 19 and 21 depend from claim 1 and claim 2 depends from claim 3, claims 2, 15, 17, 19 and 21 also would not have been obvious over Kawasaki and AAPA. Applicant requests withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-3, 15, 17, 19 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

The Office Action rejects claims 4-14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Kawasaki, AAPA and Kent (U.S. Patent No. 5,528,260). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As discussed above, Kawasaki and AAPA do not disclose or suggest any scrolling display. Accordingly, Kawasaki and AAPA do not disclose or suggest at least these features

of claim 3, as discussed above, and as similarly recited in claim 9. Further, Kent also fails to disclose or suggest causing any display unit to automatically form a scrolling display. Kent merely discloses an auto-scrolling method in a computer. In Kent, movement can be done only by the user's manual operation of a mouse, for example.

Thus, even if combined, Kawasaki, AAPA and Kent do not disclose or suggest the features of claims 3 and 9. Because claims 4-8 depend from claim 3 and claims 10-14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 depend from claim 9, claims 4-8, 10-14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 would not have been obvious over Kawasaki, AAPA and Kent. Applicant requests withdrawal of the rejection of claims 4-14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Furthermore, for at least the reasons discussed above, the applied references do not disclose or suggest a display control device that causes a new line of characters to be started wherever it would otherwise be required to break the word across two lines of a plurality of lines of characters of information, and that displays the plurality of lines of characters of the information on a display unit in a font having a width that varies according to the type of character displayed, as recited in new claim 29; or a display control device that causes a display unit to form a fixed display when an amount of information to be displayed is not greater than a number of lines displayable in one frame, and that causes the display unit to form a vertical scrolling display when an amount of information to be displayed exceeds a number of lines displayable on the display unit in one frame, as recited in new claim 30.

The applied references also do not disclose the steps of controlling the display operation by starting a new line of characters wherever it would otherwise be required to break the word across two lines of a plurality of lines of characters of information, and displaying the plurality of lines of characters of the information in a font having a width that varies according to the type of character displayed, and controlling the display operation so

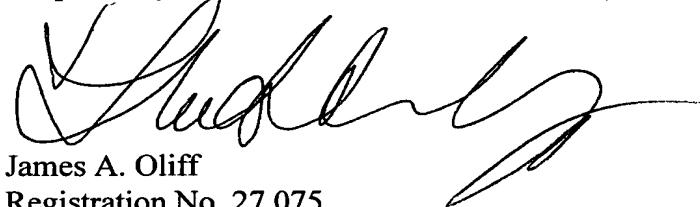
that a spacing between the characters is constant, as recited in new claim 31; or the steps of controlling the display operation by forming a fixed display when an amount of information to be displayed is not greater than a number of lines displayable in one frame, and forming a vertical scrolling display when an amount of information to be displayed exceeds a number of lines displayable on a display unit in one frame, as recited in new claim 32.

Accordingly, new claims 29-32 are allowable over the applied references. Because new claims 23-25 depend from claim 1 and new claims 26-28 depend from claim 3, new claims 23-28 are also allowable over the applied references.

For at least the above reason, Applicant submits that the application is in condition for allowance. Prompt consideration and due allowance are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe any further is desirable in order to place the application in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to contact Applicant's undersigned attorney at the telephone number listed below.

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